

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-13 are currently pending in the application. Claims 1-13 are amended and Claims 14-17 are canceled without prejudice or disclaimer by the present amendment. Support for the amended claims can be found in the original specification, claims and drawings. No new matter is presented.

In the Office Action, Claims 1-17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Tsirtsis et al. (U.S. Pub. 2005/0243766, herein Tsirtsis) in view of Heinonen et al. (U.S. Pub. 2004/0202132, herein Heinonen). In response to this rejection, Applicants respectfully submit that amended independent Claims 1 and 3 recite novel features clearly not taught or rendered obvious by the applied references.

Amended independent Claim 1 is directed to a communication system including *a plurality of transfer devices* (e.g. MAP 20) for transferring packets to a current location of a mobile terminal (e.g., MN 10), an access router device (e.g. AR 50) arranged in a network to be able to connect to the mobile terminal, a plurality of routers (e.g. routers 1-5) connecting the access router device and each of the plurality of transfer devices, and the mobile terminal connected to the access router device to receive the packets from one of the plurality of a transfer devices through the access router device.

Turning to the applied primary reference, Tsirtsis describes a method and apparatus used to support session signaling and mobility management in a network including a plurality of end nodes that interact via one or more access nodes.¹

¹ Tsirtsis, paragraph [0026].

Tsirtsis, however, fails to teach or suggest that his system includes *a plurality of transfer devices* connected to an access router via a plurality of routers, which forward a transmitted packet to a terminal, as claimed.

More specifically, Tsirtsis describes that a single paging and location server (PLS) 1300 is used in a visited domain to handle connections from visiting mobile nodes, the PLS 1300 forwards a signaling transmitted to an end node 1002 in accordance with a session signaling address of the end node 1002.² Thus, each time the mobile node moves from base station to base station in the visited domain, the mobile node must only update its address with the single paging and location server 1300 and need not find a new “transfer device” which might more easily serve the roaming mobile node.

In contrast, as discussed at pp. 1-4 of the specification, the present invention allows a mobile terminal to obtain information regarding *a plurality of transfer devices* (e.g., MAP 20) and select the one that has shortest distance from the access router device from among a plurality of transfer devices, without having to rely on a router advertisement message received from the access router. Tsirtsis fails to teach or suggest that his system includes *a plurality of transfer devices*, whatsoever, much less any that perform the features required by amended Claim 1.

Amended independent Claim 1 further recites that the communication system includes a first transmitter provided at the mobile terminal configured to transmit instruction information, which instructs one of the plurality of transfer devices to transfer the packets to the mobile terminal, *to an anycast address assigned in common with the plurality of transfer devices*.

In Tsirtsis, the end node 1002 registers a session signaling address of the end node 1002 with the PLS 1300 by sending a REGISTER message 1500 directed to the address

² Tsirtsis, Fig. 1 and paragraphs [0034-0035].

assigned to the home session signaling server (HSSS) node 1200.³ Therefore, in Tsirtsis, the destination of the REGISTER message 1500 has already been determined as the HSSS node 1200 when the end node 1002 sends the REGISTER message 1500. Further, the single PLS 1300 is already determined as a node to receive the REGISTER message 1500.

Claim 1, in contrast, recites that that the first transmitter provided at the mobile terminal transmits instruction information, which instructs one of the plurality of transfer devices to transfer the packets to the mobile terminal, *to an anycast address assigned in common with the plurality of transfer devices*. In other words, the packet is transmitted to an anycast address because it has not yet been determined which of the plurality of transfer devices will receive the instruction information.

As noted above, Tsirtsis specifically describes that there is only one PLS 1300 in the network, which receives that REGISTER message 1500 addressed to the HSSS 1200. Thus, Tsirtsis fails to teach or suggest that that the first transmitter provided at the mobile terminal transmits instruction information *to an anycast address assigned in common with the plurality of transfer devices*, as recited in amended independent Claim 1.

Amended independent Claim 1 further recites that the communication system includes a third transmitter provided at the plurality of routers or the access router device configured to transmit the instruction information *to a transfer device which has a shortest distance from the access router device on the network among the plurality of transfer devices to which the anycast address is assigned*.

Tsirtsis describes that the access node connected to an end node sends a register message 1510 that is partially modified from the REGISTER message 1500, to the address assigned to the HSSS node 1200.⁴ In rejecting the features directed to the “third transmitter” recited in Claim 1, the Office Action asserts that the single PLS 1300 in Tsirtsis is a transfer

³ Id. paragraphs [0105-0106],

⁴ Id.

device that has the shortest distance from the access node. Applicants respectfully traverse this assertion.

An object of the claimed invention is to provide a communication system, in which a plurality of transfer devices are located, and which transmits information regarding a transfer device to a mobile terminal, so that the mobile terminal can specify the most favorable transfer device (i.e. information regarding the transfer device which has a ***shortest distance from the access router device connected to the mobile terminal in the network***).

In contrast, Tsirtsis does not focus attention on the distance between the single PLS 1300 and the access node connected to the end node, whatsoever, because only one PLS 1300 exists in the network. Therefore, Tsirtsis does not teach/suggest selecting the single PLS 1300, which has a shortest distance from the access device that is connected to the end node.

Tsirtsis, therefore, fails to teach or suggest that his communication system includes a third transmitter provided at the plurality of routers or the access router device configured to transmit the instruction information ***to a transfer device which has a shortest distance from the access router device on the network among the plurality of transfer devices to which the anycast address is assigned***, as recited in amended independent Claim 1.

Further, Heinonen, the secondary reference, describes a short range wireless access point which enables a mobile wireless device to resume an Internet service with the same network server upon interruption, but fails to remedy any of the above-noted deficiencies of Tsirtsis.

Therefore, Tsirtsis and Heinonen, neither alone, nor in combination, teach or suggest the above-differentiated features as recited in independent Claims 1 and 3. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejections of these claims (and the claims that depend therefrom) under 35 U.S.C. §103 be withdrawn.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment and in light of the foregoing comments, it is respectfully submitted that the invention defined by Claims 1-13 is definite and patentably distinguishing over the applied references. The present application is therefore believed to be in condition for formal allowance and an early and favorable reconsideration of the application is therefore requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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